

whither he is inducted, it is *into paradise.*] and there
now he officiates, doing service to God without cea-
sing, world without end. O, Lord, give mee grace
so to repent and believe, that whensoever
I go hence, *that day I may be with
thee in paradise.*
Amen.



Soli Deo gloria.



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Iohan. Hansley.



A treuve nyeuu tydynges

of the wödderfull wozckes of the Rebaptifers of Münster in West-
uaell/ how the cete haethe bene wöne and in what mannas
the kinge is taeken/ and all their deades and in-
tencyons haethe taeken an ende &c:

¶ Johū of Ley a kinge of nyew Iherusalem and of the hoole Uni-
uersall worlde Beynghe in the aeye of .xxvi. years.

Aetatis

Z6



When now the people the which that laye before the cite did
 daeyly abyde and suffer greate skatthe and losse/and the lordes and
 ruelers considered that no schatthe nor hurte might be done vnto
 them of Munster sauinge oonly by famyshinge/agreed the bishop
 of Munster with the lordes kapteins and men of armes and made
 before the cite very ney seuen bolwarke/the which were well kept
 twelf monthes and moore with men of warre and soogers and did so
 greate skatthe and horte vnto them of Munster / that thei mighte
 get no prouision nor vittails be no means in to the cite/ nor noone
 from without the cite cowde nor might succour nor helpe them the
 which is now wel manifeste and knowne vnto all people.



How be it that it is well knowne vnto all peo-
 ple and manifeste that the rebaptisers of Mun-
 ster in westuaell haeth chosen amōge them a
 kinge whose name was Jhon of Ley a teyllou-
 re &c. the which they haue crowned with a co-
 stly crowne of golde/and streight fourth haue
 taeken him for their rueler and worldly lordes
 haue knowledged him for a kinge of the hoole
 worlde and so haue taken him/and hath also in al thinges bene wil-
 linge obediente and obeissante vnto him/for thei haue delyured hi
 al their mony and goodes/and when they had now a longe season
 cōtinued a wonderfull Rule of the which ther was neuer none su-
 che sene/nor harde/and haue fortified and made stronge the cite
 of Munster in suche maner/that vnto the nother with gonne shot-
 te nor assaute in no maner of means might no hurte be done vnto
 them/for many lordes & other men of warre haeth proued it

When now the people the which that laye before the cite did
 daeyly abyde and suffer greate skatthe and losse/and the lordes and
 ruelers considered that no schatthe nor hurte might be done vnto
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 twelf monthes and moore with men of warre and soogers and did so
 greate skatthe and horte vnto them of Munster / that thei mighte
 get no prouision nor vittails be no means in to the cite/ nor noone
 from without the cite cowde nor might succour nor helpe them the
 which is now wel manifeste and knowne vnto all people.

When now thei cowde nor myght haue of no body helpe nor
 comforte of vitayles or nozishment for the body/and that dayely a
 greate substance of vitayles was spent and eaten by the multitude
 of people

of people/and the tyme ran fast on from daye to daye/that the com-
mon people had eaten and spent their vitayles of meate and drin-
ke/In so much that there was no moore manes foode within the
cite sauinge oonly in the kinges place or pallaris.

¶ Now had they in the cite in all boyde places open the walles
about the where was any boide rume sowed moost with peasen
and Raepes wherby the comen people louede a greate whyle vnto
the tyme that they had eaten and spent the strawe of the peason
and the greane of the Raepes/and that all was eaten op that was
in the cite sauinge oonly thre horsses/and ther was none other mans
foode in the cite/then horsses and open heades / the which they toke
and cotte them small and did syethe them with water whyles they
were tender/and didde then eate them for to sustayne their lyfether
with all/ for they were dayly comforted thowowe their heade rueler
caled kneppetelling that there shulde come prouision in the cite/and
when that there was none other comforte amonge the comen peo-
ple but to dye for hongre/they desired to departe out of the cite/there
was the tromme stricken about the cite/that whosoever desired to
departe out of the cite/and that wolde tary no lenger ther in / they
shuld come to the kinge and he shulde geue them a token that they
shulde be let owte.

¶ And streight forth gathered there togider a greate multitude
of women yonge maydens and childerne/the which cam before the
kinge and desyerd to departe out of the cite/and then caused the kin-
gethe to be searched and to take awaye from them all that they had
and lefte none of them moore than oone raymet and sayde to them
now go your wayes to the heretiques. And when they were out be-
fore the gates without the cite betwene the cast walles and the tre-
sches oped a large place ther were they fayne to abyde/for they that
laye vpon the bolwarke let none passe thowow the rrensches / and
ther most they ate leaues and grasse vnto the tyme that it was com-
manded them to departe out of the contre and there was many of
them founde dead the which had dyed for very hongre. But all the
sougars or mens persons that came out of the cite were al killed and
set vpon carte whyles aboute the cite/for the hedges and the tren-
ches were so hey and so stronge that it was not possible to scape.

¶ It was two and fyfty sowgers that lay in the cite of Munster wher
they saw that the hongre was so greate and was but small prouision
they agreed together and with a comen agreement to departe out of

the cete towarde the winge of saint Mauricius and despyde to co
me vnto the bischope him selfe/and when they had shewde theyr
myndes vnto the sowgars that ley vpon the bolwarckes and tren
sches/and desired to helpe them ouer the hedges and trensches/
then haethe the sowgars of the Bischop Reached them their
haelbarde and haue draewne them so ouer the hedges and trensches
lyke as they had promesed them and that they sholde helpe them
to the bischop/and when that they ware now holpen ouer the hed
ges and trensches/thē dide the sowgers of the bischope see that thē
they that ware com owt of the cete ware all cloothede with dub
belettes of silcke and beluette and some of them had on clothe of
golde lyke as they had taeken yt owt of the churches / when
they ware now all within the trensches then was there noone oe
ther counsell but drewe owt theyr swordes and killede thē all/thē
was there oone the whiche came Runnynghe behynde and was
no yette ouer/ad whan he came ney vnto the hedge and trensches
and harde how they delte with his fellowes/not withstandinge he
Rane to the hedge ad boore halfe a haggebosche the whiche fyled
him selfe / and when he came ney to the hedge / oone offeted him
his haelbarde to helpe him ouer as the oether his fellowes had bee
ne holpe ouer butte he proferede him his gonne ad shotte him that
he tumblede and ranne backe agaeyne into the cete/ ad then was
the kinge in his haele with his dukes the whiche he had maede
butte a lytell before/with his gaerde and pete captaines ad oether
that had daeyle theyr lyuinge owt of his cownte/and caste amonge
them that they hadde no longer vittaelles butt for tow monethes
Deuyfinghe and counselinge the oone the oether/ how that they
might ghitte helpe and vittaelles. Then was there oone amonge
them all the whiche was caleded Hans of the longe streete a watch
maester and oone of the ruelers that the kinge sette muche be and
gaue him greate credite/the whiche had beene a longe season befo
re with the bischope oone of the maesters of the trensches/ad was
goone from thence in the cete to the rebaptists/and this Hans was
Very good teller of his tael ad a greate tael laer in commenyng
and onder tocke ad boostede him selfe in the presense of the kinge
and thē that had charge of the ruele of the cete/ that as farre for
the as he coude oz mighte haue charge of the kinge he knewe the
meanes for to ghitte prouysio of vittaelles within fowzetene daeys
ad to bringe in by that tyme thre hunderd men of warre oz sowgers in
to the cete where with the kinge ad his counsell were wel cōtente
ad pleasede/ad poynted a daey when this sholde be to onderstande
opon mid sommer nyghte/ad then was askē of the longe streete as
at that tyme a watche maester i the cete/ad had beene of the oether
syde

syde withowte the cete a maester of the trēsches. In somuche that
 he knew booth the mānar without the cete & withi the cete & had
 bene booth by daey & by nighte te circuyte ad the bolwarckes
 ad the diches abowte the towne wheare they ware deapeste or shal
 loweste wheare they ware broodeste or narroweste and wheare the
 cete was strōgeste ad feebeleste. In somuche that he knew all thin
 ges and as soene as he was lette owte of the cete knewe he straight
 the righte waey thozrowe the hedge ad ouer the trēsches of his ad
 uersaris the whiche he muste passe and so wente fouze leegs from
 Mūster in a lytell towne caled ham and belōghethe vnto te duke
 of cleue And streyght fozthe he sente foz oone the whiche was
 naemed my lord of the dame and had his dwellinge theare and
 had bene oone of the heades of fryslāde vnto the whiche he saie
 de that he knew well that he was in greate indingnacyō withe the
 reuerēde bischop of mūster foz because that he had lefste the lāt
 knechts sowgers vnto the Bischope ad was goone into the cete
 ad he onder toke as farre fozthe as the bischop wolde pardon
 him ad geue him free gooynghe ad cōminge he wolde geue his re
 uerence a mattar to knoelege wheare as londe and people laey on
 and as soene as my lord of the dame had harde suche nyews he
 haethe nott taryede longe. Butte haethe geuen the bischope knoele
 ge thear of & then haethe the bischope geue him free goeynge and
 cōminghe and haethe poyntede him a plaecel wheare he sholde co
 me to him ad so is the bischope ad his counsell sowne determine
 de ad be cō vnto hāskē of the broode streete opō the plaecel apoynte
 de togedder & haue desyrede to heare the mattar & the haethe hāskē
 saiede vnto the bischop and vnto his counsell that he wolde
 shewe the matter ad as farre fozthe as the mattar wete foz
 warde then dorste he neuer in his lyue daeys come amōge no lant
 knechts nor sowgers and as farre fozthe as the Bischope wolde
 the keape him all his lyfe daeis or geue him as muche as he might
 mantene him selfe opō dueringhe his lyfe that then he wolde de
 leue vnto the bischop opō mid sōmet night at ten of the clocke the
 cete of mūster dreyfoetede wheare opō the bischope ad his coun
 selers haethe taeken and holden a shorte counsell and be soun
 agreede in the mattar and as farre fozthe as the mattar came to
 affecte then wolde the heades with all oether ruelers by in the foz
 warde whear opō the bischope haethe kepte a cōmons opō euery
 bolwarcke and geuen also knoelege of the mattar vnto euery man
 how they ware mynde de foz at suche an oore sholde the cete be
 openede how they ware mynde de theare to and whether that
 they wolde auonture yt foz all noble men lordes gentell men
 and they

and thei that haue charge of oether Hall & will be of the furst/and
there with was the commete very well contente/ & cryed all with
one voyce Je/Je/Je/we haue layne long ynoughe in the strawe we
will also sleape oones vpon beddes/ & so haeth the byss ope contē
des accordinge to his promesse vnto hansken of the longe streate
after his awne desyre and Requeste as had bene deuysed. And so
are concluded in oone and haue apointed togither that thei shulde
be opou the sette owre redde & come befoze the crosse gaete/ & then
wolde he geue them a token & when thei shuld see the same/ that
they might then come hardely for all thinges shulde be cleare the
After that went hansken of the longe streate into the cite agayne/
and made the kinge beleaue that he had brought all thinges well to
passe and that at the owre that he had apoynted shuld come in the
hondzed sowgers with prouysion and vitayles. Then was the kin-
ge and all that were aboute him very gladde and yoi full & maede
the one the other good chere/ And now when the appointmēt was
made fowrtene dayes a fore midsomer nighte/ haue the folke of the
bissop prepared in the meane season all thinges necessary there to
lyke as skarle and ladders and other hookes/ & be come at the ow-
re apointed befoze the gate and then did hansken of the longe stre-
ate geue them a token that al thinges were cleare / then haue they
set forth/ for hansken of the longe streate had bene the cauinge be-
foze with the watche that watched that night vpon the rondel of
the towre/ & sayd vnto the for he was a watschemaster/ this night
shal many folkes and prouysion come into the cite sleape hardely/ &
be of good chiere and be stil and take no hyde vnto the people that
come in/ and as now the folke of the bisshope thronge on soore then
came to the ditches of the cite ney vnto a litel gate the which was
shutte and locked & there thei most neades ouer the dicke/ for the-
re was no place aboute the cite where the dicke was narrower then
there as hansken hadde tolde them befoze/ and there they cast their
ladders ouer the dicke & maede a brigge vnto the wal of the cite
and when now many of them were ouer the dicke went they forth
tyl they came to the towre of the rondel the which is caled the cros-
se gaete/ & there caste thei their ladders the which were a mans le-
ghte to worthe so that thei coude do nothinge there/ from thence ca-
ste thei their ladders opou the bolwarke of the roundel and whē
some of the were vpon the bolwarke thei drowe the oother op with
their halbardes that thei ware thirte stronge. Then went thei vn-
to the preuy watsche where as euery night watsched two/ & eyght
vpon the towre of the rondell vnto the which hansken of the lon-
ge streate had bene befoze/ the firste watcher that mette with them
they ap

they asked what the watsche worde was / then spake the watsche man & sayde earthe / & streight with all was there oone with a two handed swerde and hewe him in two peces / for the watsche worde of them of Munster within the cite was earth / and of the that were without the cite their watsche worde was Mary the mother of God / and they had for their feelde token / a strawe wische vpon their armes. And then leaped forth the other watschman and asked them what the watsche worde was and the folke of the bisshope answered in lyke wyse earth and there with was he content / and the went two or thre of them forth lyke as watschers and when they were passed killed they the oether lykwyse. After that went they streight forth to the other watschers of the towre and asked them lykwyse the watsche worde / and they sayde also earth then they killed lykwyse / and then knewe they the watsche worde well / and had taken in the towre of the rowndell with all the gaetes & bolwarckes so that they cowde not wel be letted nor greaved. Then went they backwarde agayne to the bolwarcke / where as they wolde haue fastened their ladders that were a mans lengthe to shorte / but reached the other their halbardes and so drew op the oether vpon the wael of the cite tyl they were two hundred and fiftie stronge / & then pleased they that were out of the cite so fore that the brigge the which they had maede ouer the dicke brake. But when they sawe that they were two hundred and fiftie stronge within the cite / then went they in the deade of the nighte and sayde / now on gentil brethrenne folowe vs and mente that they that were yet out of the cite / shulde haue folowed them / and wente forth and founde the gates of the cite standinge open / and so went forth stil whils they came to the markette place / and then began the daye to apere as all their trommes did strike and they cryed all alarm alarm / and spreade abroad seuen banners / and then was the kinge and the citsens first aware that their ennemis were afore and in the cite / and by and by had they also gathered them together / & bette their ennemis with stronge honde from the market place backe agayne vnto the gaete where as they were come in at / in the meane season had one of the citsens locked the gaetes that they coulde not oute againe. Then cried the kinge gentill and deare lant knechtes laye your weapons from yow and go againe out at the gates / yow shall haue no harme done vnto you / and streight withall ranne the women vpon the waelles and cryed to the sowgars that they shulde fetch their banners and ther head agayne / for that had nothinge the folke of the byshope but strooke vpon the gaetes with hammers and with axes / and as sone as they hadde gotten the gaetes open / ranne they

stre

streight to the towre of the Rondell/and putte forth the their bannar
 out at the towre towarde the bolwarckes from withoute the cete
 now were the oether that might not come ouer the ditch because the
 brigge brake Ranne backe agayne to theyr bolwarckes/for becau-
 se of the greate shuetinge and assaulte that they harde/ in the cete
 and also they wente that all theyr fellowes had beene slayne/ But
 whan they sae the bannar upon the waell then concyderede they
 well that theyr compaignions were yett alyue. Then Ranne they
 all to gedder in the cete and bette the kinge with all his rebapti-
 sers agayne from the markete plaeece tyll vnto cathedrall courte/
 and there they putte the selfe agayne in defence/ and were dryuen
 agayne from thence tyll vnto saeinct Michells chappell upon the
 whiche they didde greate horte with shuetinghe/ where thowrowe
 the bischopes folke sufferede greate skaethe and gaue backe be-
 cause of the greate gonne shotte behynde the cathedrall churche/
 and so laey they upon saeinct Michells chappell whilles ten of the
 clocke afore noone/ and in the meane season was the kinge taken
 the whiche was geue backe upon saeinct Willias gaete the whiche
 was the mooste strongeste gaete of all the cete. After that they de-
 syrede to keape speache with the oppermoste captayne/ the whiche
 was graented them.

And was so moche done a booth the sydes that euery oone shol-
 de goo hoom vnto the comminge of their mooste redoutede lorde
 and bischope/ then sholde there moore be spoken of the whiche
 was graented and promesede vnto them and upon that wente eu-
 ry oone in to his house/ and when now the lant sknechts that had
 leyn vnder the bischopes bannar had sustayned greate losse and
 skaethe and the mooste ballianste and extymede gentill men and
 dubbell sowgers that were slayne to the nombre of a hunderde and
 fyste/ Rane they with an angrey mynde in to the howses and whe-
 re they founde any them drew they be they heare vpon the strea-
 te/ and hewed them to peces and so killed them. Schortely after
 was the trome stricken about that they sholde kill no moo. Butte
 where any were founde them sholde they bringe to the oppermo-
 ste Ruelar/ and when they were brought thider then was theyr
 heade stricken from theyr body/ foure daies after causede the cap-
 tayne to be stricken abowte with the trombe/ that all weemen yonge
 & olde sholde come to the dome whiche is the cathedrall cherche
 and when they were all there and gaddered to gedder/ was it co-
 manded them that they sholde by and by voyde the cete. And soo
 they voyded all yonge and olde to a greate number/ upon the feal-
 de and that lasted to the thirde daey. Butte whoo that cowde
 agree

agre with the lorde for his wife or daughter or sette seurte for
thē they ware sufferede to come in agayne / & when they had bene
aboute eyght daies in the cete agaeyne they saeyde that they wol-
de abyde by their oolde secte / & then was the trome stricke aboute
agaeyne that all the wemen that ware come in to the cete agayne
Holde come in the moerninge At nyne of the clocke to the plaee
of the cathedrall churche.

Then was geuen vnto them a cōmandmente of a nyew that
they sholde by and by boide the contre ionge and oelde ad whoo so
euer housede or logede thē sholde be in treatede as tho he ware a
Rebaptiser him selfe he or she ad iff theare ware any sowger that
had any suche womā in his cōpany / he moste be sonne sette putte
her awaey frō him / or he hi selfe sholde suffer suche ponnyshmete
of his bode as she sholde. Shortley after ware letters sette vpo all
churche dores all gartes of litell townes and Villages that ley a-
boute Munster that no bode sholde nother house no: loge no suche
folkes for they that sholde be fownde so doeynghe they sholde be
ponnyshed as a Rebaptiser / so kan noman tell wheare that people
is become. Item after that Johil of ley a taelior and kinge of the
Rebaptisers of Munster / the whiche of al the rebaptisers was choo-
sen a kinge of nyewe Jherusalē and of all the vnyuersall worlde
his firste after that the cete was all goten tacked prersonner / & thē
ware causede to be maede tow Jeron collours with longe linckes
of Jeron opon them / oone for the kinge & oone for his fellowe knep-
pertellinge / the whiche ware stricken aboute their neckes / and faste
reuetede thre daies after that they ware taeken prersonners / & ware
soo hadde betwene tow men of armes lyke beastes / thre leaghes of
Munster in a lytel towne caled Rybergh / and after that that the ar-
mey braeke op at Munster / they ware brought vnto a castell caled
dulem also thre leaghs from thence and thear passede many sow-
gars for by when they braeke op at Munster / and than was the
kinge and his fellowe kneppertellinge sette a fore the garte of the
castell because that the sowgars sholde yet oons moore se them
in the passinge for be the castell.

And the Bischope of munster came vnto the castell firste vnto
the kinge and vnto his lyftennante kneppertellinge / and as soene
as the Bischope saewe the kinge / spake hy to the kinge and saide
O yow wretches hoe piteously haue yow distroyede my and my
pouer subgeses. **T**hen answered the kinge spytfully & skornfully and
saide thou preeste I haue notte distroyede the. I haue deliuerede
the a stronge cete the whiche is agaeinste all assaults & opzūniges
And I haue maede yow poure I will make yow riche agayne as

B farre

farre fourth as yow will followe me counsell. Then aye the
Bischope him hoch cede make him riche / then saide he to the
Bischope / I knowe well that yow will putte me to a shamesfull de
athe. That he sholde cause to be made for him and for his lyfeten
nate kneppertellinge a karge of Jeron keuerede ouer with the ledde
and sette the booth thearin / and cause the be carriede throughte all
contres / and whoseuer desyred to see the that they sholde geue a
stuyuer the whiche is tow pence flemische / they sholde ghite moo
re mone than the Bischope had laide owe & then the hooke bischo
pe Rick was worthe / and so is the Bischope depaerted from them

¶ Item whan the bischope had now the cete agayne and all the
rebaptisers booth men and wemen were goone some slaeyne &
some boeydede the contre and dreuen away / and the lordes and the
sowgars were agreede for the depaertinghe of the bowte soo that
the sowgars sholde haue the oone halfe & the lordes the oether. The
was theare stricken aboute with the trome that noone of the sow
gars sholde keape as moche as the Ballowe of half a golde chil
dren and who that were founde the contrary sholde be ponnyschede
of body and goods / and theare to ware. xvi. partinghe maesters or
denede of euery bannar thre that sholde sell the goode ad make yt
to monne / then mente the men of armes a horsbacke to haue theyr
paerte alsoo / the whiche the sowgars wolde not cōsente in no wyse
wheare of they were longe at stryfe and debaete / & when the paerte
maesters sholde now departe the bowte and hadde not so moche
monne as the sowgars hadde countede / then toke they the paerte
maesters euery oone and putte the in the middes of a ringe of the
all as the maunat of them is / and demaended and aye of them
wheare the monne and goodes were become / and when the paerte
maestres wolde not shewe the accordinghe vnto their mynde / cau
sed they the hangman to come in the middes of the ringe amonge
them / the whiche drewe tow of the parte maesters opd a laddar a
foze all the common sowgars and yette wolde not they beknownen
and this lastede whills after noone / and then dide the lordes sette
owe the maetter tyll the next daey and in the mooringe were all
the parte maesters goone / and then came the hagman in the ringe
and saide that it was forbidden him be the lordes that he sholde
ayeno moore rigorosly / cōcyderede that he hadde rackede the daey
befoze and that they had not confessede. Then sent they by ad by
of euery bannar tow sowgars / and the hangman with them to the
king and kausede him also to be aye with tourmentes what he
knewe of the bowte and when the hangman had tourmentede him
theyse knoelegede he of a barrel of golde and oether yewells and
and goldyn

and golden ringes/te whiche all was not so moche worthe as the sowgars wolde sayne haue hadde.

In conclusion then was the bowte departede amōge them so that euery sowgar hadde no moore but eghtene remde ghildecus of foure shillings flemmische the peece. Then facide the heade mē of the sowgars they knewe a good remedy for as soene as they came owte of the gaetes they knewe wheate to haue mōne and a noether lorde/ and so wente the sowgars awaey now ten now twente/ and wente so awaey that theare aboode butte fyue honderde sowgars in the cete/ the whiche the bischope helde to keape the cete/ & who that oughte oone anoether they gaue eche oether noothinge

Item whoo that hadde letten him to be Rebaptisede in Munster and geuē his goodes to the kinge that was perfection in their lawe/ & him dide the kinge hange a tooken abowte his necke made of copper with thre letters thearin A. S. W. f the whiche betookene the so muche therwoorde is become flesche. Itē before the kinge of muster was borne the mānar of a ronude boule with a goldē crosse theare opon/ & afoze that tow swordes & that betookenede as muche withethē as a kige of the hoolē vniuersall worlde his cloothinge and lifrey was broune and greane partede in foure quarters/ & vpon the righte arme had he in mannar of an appell with a crosse and tow swordes thutroē yt and theare withe hadde he cloethede all his gaerde and housholde seruants. And when cōmon people in the cete of Munster had not had no breade in thre weekes / is theare neuerthelesse forwode after that the cete was gotten in the kinges courte seuen tōne of wyne and oone tonne of bier & oone tonne of flesche & a tonne of meeke/ and they ware wel in the cete of Munster fyftene honderde men stronghe and when the cete

was wonne they ware not paste a thousande and are of

booths sydes be the warre that was before the

cete and within slaeyne nye opon eght thou.

sande I beseeche Ihesu heauen kinge to

sende vs hence fourthe vnite and

peas Amen.